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NOTES ON, AND DESCRIPTIONS OF SAWFLIES BELONGING TO
THE TENTHREDINID TRIBE HEMICHOINI (HYM.)

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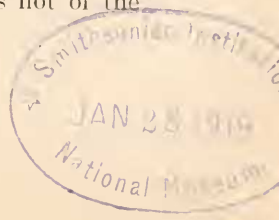
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The following paper is based on the collections of the U. S. National Museum, but it contains also some notes on the types of species in other collections. In presenting these descriptions of new species it has been considered advisable to give generic and specific keys; and to add a list of the species known from the Neartic region. The writer wishes to express his indebtedness to Miss Margaret M. Fagan, for assistance in preparing the list of the species, and compiling references.

TRIBE HEMICHOINI ROHWER.

- Hemichroini* Rohwer, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., vol. 13, 1911, p. 225; Rohwer, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 43, 1912, p. 238.
Hoplocampinae Rohwer, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. vol. 13, 1911, p. 220, 225; MacGillivray, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 29, 1906, MacGillivray, Bull. 22, Conn. Geol. Nat. Hist. Survey, 1917, p. 105.
Cladiinae MacGillivray, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 29, 1906, p. 635 (part); Bull. 22, Conn. Geol. Nat. Hist. Survey, 1917, p. 108 (part).
Hoplocampini Enslin, Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., 1914, Beiheft. p. 244 (part).
Hoplocampides Konow, Gen. Ins., fasc. 29, 1905, p. 71 (part).
Nematini Enslin, Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., 1915, Beiheft, p. 311 (part).
Nematides Konow, Gen. Ins., fasc. 29, 1905, p. 44 (part).

Other authors have placed undue stress on the value of the interradius and thus placed the genera here grouped together in the tribe Hemichroini in different subfamilies. According to the writer's opinion the presence or absence of the interradius, in all those groups in which the prepectus is present, can only be used as a generic character. MacGillivray has laid considerable stress on the formation of the two anal cells, and while this character is of great importance and is used by the writer to separate the tribe Hemichroini from the tribe Nematini, it is not of the



same value as the position of the basal vein. The position of the basal vein separates the subfamily Nematinae from the subfamily Cladiinae; and by using this character, the two subfamilies can not only be easily distinguished in the adult, but the species, which in the larvae are closely related, can be grouped together.

In the author's judgment, the genus *Hoplocampa* is not closely allied to the genera *Calirora*, *Phyllotoma*, and *Heptamelus* with which it is grouped by Enslin and Konow. These genera are readily separated from *Hoplocampa* in the adult by the absence of a prepectus. The habits and characters of the larvae are also quite different.

NEARTIC GENERA OF THE TRIBE HEMICHOINI.

This synopsis, while prepared especially for nearctic forms, includes all the genera of the tribe Hemichroini known to occur in the world with the possible exception of the genus *Hoplocampoides* Enslin, which is known only from description and cannot well be included in the following synopsis.

1. Malar space wanting or nearly so; second recurrent received by the third cubital cell or interstitial with the second intercubitus. 2
Malar space large; head and thorax shining; second recurrent usually received by the second cubital cell. 3
2. Tarsal claws cleft; head and thorax coarsely punctured; third and fourth antennal joints subequal; eyes subreniform; interradius wanting. *Craterocercus* Rohwer
Tarsal claws with an erect inner tooth near the middle; head and thorax shining, not coarsely punctured; third antennal joint longer than fourth; eyes elongate, oval; interradius wanting
Caulocampus Rohwer
3. Second recurrent received by the third cubital. *Hoplocampa* Hartig
Second recurrent received in the second cubital. 4
4. Interradius present. *Hemichora* Stephens
Interradius wanting. *Platycampus* Schiodte

Genus *Craterocercus* Rohwer

Craterocercus Rohwer, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 41, 1911, p. 385.

As far as known this genus is confined to the Nearctic region. The following synopsis will aid in the identification of the species.

1. Females. 2
Males. 7
2. Clypeus largely or entirely pale; abdomen with a pale band basally. 3
Clypeus black; abdomen black or without a well defined pale band basally. 5

3. Middle fovea very shallow, nearly circular in outline; basal plates black..... *phytophagicus* (Dyar)
 Middle fovea deep, rectangular in outline; basal plates pale..... 4
4. Supraclypeal area broad, gently convex; ocellar basin broader than long, the lower wall rounded; stigma truncate
albidovariatus (Norton)
 Supraclypeal area narrow, strongly ridged; ocellar basin longer than broad, the lower wall rather sharply defined; stigma oblique
floridanus Rohwer
5. Head and scutellum smooth, shining; antennae rather slender reaching beyond the apex of the scutellum; small species
californicus Rohwer
 Head and scutellum opaque, with distinct sculpture; antennae stout, not reaching beyond the apex of the scutellum..... 6
6. Middle fovea elongate breaking through the frontal crest; pre-seutum black; tergum black..... *fraternalis* (Norton)
 Middle fovea shorter, not breaking through the frontal crest; pre-seutum rufous; tergum suffused with ferruginous basally
quercivorus Rohwer
7. Abdomen with a pale band dorsally..... 8
 Abdomen black..... 9
8. Postocellar furrow straight; no oblique impression behind the lateral ocelli; postocellar area gently convex, four times as wide as long..... *floridanus* Rohwer
 Postocellar furrow angulate medianly; an oblique impression behind each lateral ocellus; postocellar area convex parted by a median impression, three times as wide as long
albidovariatus (Norton)
9. Middle fovea breaking through the frontal crest; postocellar area convex, with a median impression, about three times as wide as long..... *fraternalis* (Norton)
 Middle fovea not breaking through the frontal crest; postocellar area flat, without a median impression, about four times as wide as long..... *quercivorus* Rohwer

Craterocercus fraternalis (Norton)

Hemichroa fraternalis Norton Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 4, 1872, p. 811.
Craterocercus fraternalis Rohwer, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 41, 1911, p. 385.

Type.—Probably in collection Academy Natural Science, Philadelphia. Specimen subsequently determined by Cresson in Coll. U. S. Nat. Mus.

Distribution.—Texas.

As far as known the species as here restricted occurs only in Texas. The species which has been previously confused with

this one is here described as a new species (see *quercivorus*). The female of this species characterized in the above key was collected in Texas by Belfrage and is in the Museum Collection.

***Craterocercus quercivorus*, new species.**

"F" Dyar, Can. Ent., vol. 27, 1895, p. 339.

Hemichroa fraternalis Norton: Dyar, Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., vol. 6, 1898, p. 124; MacGillivray, Conn. Geol. and Nat. Hist. Survey, Bull. 22, 1917, p. 106.

MacGillivray treats this as a species of *Hemichroa*, but it belongs more properly to the genus *Craterocercus* as the separation of the genera *Craterocercus* and *Hemichroa* given by MacGillivray (Bull. 22, Conn. Geol. Nat. Hist. Survey, 1917, p. 105), is based on a character subject to individual variation. In some specimens of this species the characters treated as generic, by MacGillivray, vary in the same specimen.

Besides in the characters mentioned in the above table, this species differs from *fraternalis* by the rufous mark on the upper part of the mesepisternum. It has been previously confused with *fraternalis* Norton as the above references will show.

Female.—Length 8 mm. Clypeus shining, deeply subangulately emarginate, the lobes narrow and triangular in outline; supraelypeal area narrow, strongly convex, almost keel-like; middle fovea oval, not breaking through the frontal crest; frontal foveae large, confluent with the antennal foveae; ocellar basin wider than eye, well defined, trapezoidal in outline, open above; an oblique impression behind each lateral ocellus; postocellar area flat, well defined, slightly more than three times as wide as long; third and fourth antennal joints subequal; stigma three and one-half times as long as its greatest width, gradually tapering from the base to the apex; sheath broad, straight above, obtusely rounded at the apex, tapering to a broad base. Black; pronotum, trochanters and knees white; prescutum, mesepisternum dorsally and legs except where mentioned, rufo-ferruginous; abdomen piceous with the tergum, basally, and all of the sternum suffused with ferruginous; wings hyaline, iridescent, venation dark brown, costa and stigma ferruginous.

Male.—Length 5 mm.; length of antennae 4.25 mm. Structural characters given in the above description apply well to this sex. Black; pronotum and tegulae white; legs below the trochanters except the infuscated bases of the femora yellowish white; wings hyaline, venation dark brown, costa and stigma pale brown.

Type-Locality.—Bronx Park, New York City, New York. Described from one female and four males (one allotype) reared from larvae collected on *Quercus alba*, May 22, 1897, by H. G. Dyar,

and recorded under his No. F. A. Two female paratypes reared from larvae collected on *Quercus alba* at Pelham Bay Park, New York, May 18, 1897, by Dr. H. C. Dyar. The larvae referred to as "F" by Dr. Dyar in the Can. Ent., 1895, were not reared; they were collected June 4, 1895, at Franklin Park, New York.
Type.—Cat. No. 21702, U. S. Nat. Mus.

(*Craterocercus*) *Priophorus infuscatus* MacGillivray.

Craterocercus infuscatus MacGillivray, Bull. 22, Conn. Geol. Nat. Hist. Survey, 1917, p. 106.

I can find no other reference for this species, and here it is only tabulated in connection with other species; and no locality or sex is given. Examination of the type female, in October 1918 convinced me that the species belongs to the subfamily Cladiinae and to the genus *Priophorus*.

Genus *Caulocampus* Rohwer.

The type species of this genus is treated by MacGillivray as a species of the genus *Priophorus*. According to the writer's opinion, *acericaulis* does not even belong in the same subfamily as does *Priophorus*. The characters of both the adult and the larva point out subfamily differences between *Caulocampus* and *Priophorus*. Only one species is known.

Caulocampus acericaulis (MacGillivray).

Priophorus acericaulis MacGillivray, Can. Ent. vol. 38, 1906, p. 306.

Caulicampus acericaulis Rohwer, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 43, 1912, p. 240.

Paratype.—Cat. No. 14594, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Distribution.—New Haven, Connecticut.

Genus *Hopocampa* Hartig.

This genus is divisible into two subgenera as follows:

- Malar space as great or greater than the width of the mandible at base; eyes short, scarcely twice as long as wide; ocelli in a low triangle. *MacGillivrayella* Ashmead
- Malar space comparatively narrow, never as great as the width of the mandible at the base; eyes elongate, nearly three times as long as wide; ocelli in a curved line. *Hopocampa* Hartig

Subgenus **MacGillivrayella** Ashmead.

Macgillivraya Ashmead, Can. Ent. vol. 30, 1898, p. 257.

Macgillivrayella Ashmead: Smith, Cat. Ins. N. J., 1899, p. 606; Rohwer, Can. Ent., vol. 42, 1910, p. 242, 244.

Species of this subgenus are confined to the Nearctic region.

Macgillivrayella lacteipennis Rohwer.

Macgillivrayella lacteipennis Rohwer, Can. Ent., vol. 42, 1910, p. 244.

Type.—Cat. No. 12843, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Distribution.—Massachusetts.

Macgillivrayella oregonensis (Ashmead).

Macgillivraya oregonensis Ashmead, Can. Ent., vol. 30, 1898, p. 257.

Macgillivrayella oregonensis Ashmead: Smith, Cat., Ins. N. J., 1899, p. 606; Rohwer, Can. Ent., vol. 42, 1910, p. 243.

Type.—Cat. No. 12841, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Distribution.—Mt. Hood, Oregon.

Macgillivrayella pallida Rohwer.

Macgillivrayella pallida Rohwer, Bur. Ent. Techn. Ser. 20, pt. 4, 1911, p. 141.

Type.—Cat. No. 13469, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Distribution.—Michigan.

Macgillivrayella xanthura Rohwer.

Macgillivrayella xanthura Rohwer, Can. Ent., vol. 42, 1910, p. 244.

Type.—Cat. No. 12842, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Distribution.—Montana.

Subgenus **Hoplocampa** Hartig.

Hoplocampa Hartig, Fam. Blattw. Holzwestp., 1837, p. 276.

The Nearctic species of this subgenus were treated in considerable detail in a paper in the Techn. Ser., Bur. Ent., 20 pt. 4, 1911. The following Nearctic species have been wrongly referred to this genus: *atriceps* Kirby (= *Stronglogaster uncus* Norton); *canadensis* Provancher (= *Macrophya*). Following is a list of the North American species:

Hoplocampa alpestris Rohwer.

Hoplocampa alpestris Rohwer, Bur. Ent. Techn. Ser. 20, pt. 4, 1911, p. 142.

Type.—Cat. No. 13474, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Distribution.—Veta Pass, Colorado.

Hoplocampa bioculata Rohwer.

Hoplocampa bioculata Rohwer, Can. Ent., vol. 40, 1908, p. 179; Konow, Gen. Ins., fasc. 29, 1905, p. 75; Rohwer, Bur. Ent. Techn. Ser. 20, pt. 4, 1911, p. 146.

Type and one *paratype*.—Cat. No. 13470, U. S. Nat. Mus. Paratype in collection Colorado Agricultural College.

Distribution.—Colorado, Oregon and Washington. For detail localities see literature, all of these localities are in the transition life zone.

Hoplocampa cookei (Clarke).

Dolerus cookei Clarke, Can. Ent., vol. 38, 1906, p. 351.

Hoplocampa californica Rohwer, V. S. D. A. Techn. Ser. 20, pt. 4, 1911, p. 143.

Hoplocampa cookei Rohwer, Ent. News, vol. 23, 1912, p. 472; Foster, Bur. Ent. Bull. 116, pt. 3, 1913; Essig, Mo. Bull. Sta. Comm. Hort. Calif., 1914, p. 31.

Type.—Type of *Dolerus cookei* Clarke destroyed in San Francisco fire. Type of *H. californica* Rohwer, Cat. No. 13471, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Distribution.—California and Oregon.

Hoplocampa flavicornis (Provancher).

Selandria flavicornis Provancher, Natural. Can. vol. 10, 1878, p. 100.

Type.—Public Museum Quebec, bearing yellow label 60 and name label "Selandria halcion Harris" on the other side of which is written "Selandria flavicornis Prov."

Provancher considered this the male of *halycon* but from notes on the type I am more inclined to believe that it may be the male of *xantha* Rohwer. It is, however, impossible to be sure because of the difference in the sexes and it is advisable to consider the two as separate until more evidence is available. The following notes on Provancher's type may be useful.

Stigma broader near base tapering to an acute apex; interradius leaving stigma near apex and joining the third cubital about the length of the third intereubitus from the apex; third cubital cell longer on the radius than the first and second; hypopygidium rather broadly truncate with angles rounded; clypens arcuately emarginate, lobes broadly rounded; middle fovea rather large walls sloping rectangular in outline; ocellar basin poorly

indicated, except opposite the anterior ocellus, hexagonal in outline, open above.

This species is a true *Hoplocampa*.

Hoplocampa halcyon (Harris) Norton.

Hoplocampa halcyon Harris: Norton, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. 8, 1961, p. 222.

Hoplocampa halcyon Dalla Torre, Cat. Hym., I, 1894, p. 189. Konow, Gen. Ins., fasc., 29, 1905, p. 75. Rohwer, U. S. D. A. Techn. Ser. 20, pt. 4, 1911, p. 145.

Type.—Academy Natural Science, Philadelphia.

Distribution.—New York, New Jersey, Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia and Eastern Canada. For detailed localities see literature.

Host.—*Amelanchier canadensis*. Wm. Middleton has secured the egg and larva of this species at East Falls Church, Va. Its habits are similar to those of *H. cookei*.

Hoplocampa koebelei Rohwer

Hoplocampa koebelei Rohwer, U. S. D. A. Techn. Ser. 20, pt. 4, 1911, p. 142, pl. 23, f. 6; pl. 24, f. 3.

Type.—Cat. No. 13472, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Distribution.—Oregon.

Hoplocampa marlatti Rohwer.

Hoplocampa marlatti Rohwer, U. S. D. A. Techn. Ser. 20, pt. 4, 1911, p. 143, pl. 24, f. 7.

Type.—Cat. No. 13477, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Distribution.—Riley County, Kansas; Baldwin, Kansas.

Hoplocampa montanacola Rohwer.

Hoplocampa montanacola Rohwer, U. S. D. Techn. Ser. 20, pt. 4, 1911, p. 145, pl. 23, f. 4; pl. 25, f. 3; pl. 24, f. 6; pl. 26, f. 3.

Type.—Cat. No. 13476, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Distribution.—Montana.

Hoplocampa nevadensis Rohwer.

Hoplocampa nevadensis Rohwer, U. S. D. A. Techn. Ser. 20, pt. 4, 1911, p. 143, pl. 23, f. 10; pl. 24, f. 4; pl. 25, f. 4.

Type.—Cat. No. 13475, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Distribution.—Nevada.

Hoplocampa occidentalis Rohwer.

Hoplocampa occidentalis Rohwer, U. S. D. A. Techn. Ser. 20, pt. 4, 1911, p. 144, pl. 24, f. 8; pl. 25, f. 5.

Type.—Cat. No. 13479, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Distribution.—Colorado; Oregon; Placer Co., California.

Hoplocampa orbitalis Rohwer.

Hoplocampa orbitalis Rohwer, U. S. D. A. Techn. Ser. 20, pt. 4, 1911, p. 141, pl. 23, f. 3; pl. 24, f. 10.

Type.—Cat. No. 13472, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Distribution.—Montana.

Hoplocampa pallipes MacGillivray.

Hoplocampa pallipes MacGillivray, Can. Ent., vol. 25, 1893, p. 239. Konow Gen. Ins., fasc. 29, 1905, p. 75.

Type.—Cornell University.

Distribution.—Skokomish River, Washington.

Hoplocampa xantha Rohwer.

Hoplocampa xantha Rohwer, U. S. D. A. Techn. Ser. 20, pt. 4, 1911, p. 144, pl. 23, f. 9; pl. 24, f. 1.

Type.—Cat. No. 13478, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Distribution.—Ottawa, Canada.

Genus **Hemichroa** Stephens.

This genus is divisible into two groups which have been given generic names. They may be separated as follows:

Tarsal claws simple.....*Marlattia* Ashmead
 Tarsal claws cleft.....*Hemichroa* Stephens

Subgenus **Marlattia** Ashmead.

Marlattia Ashmead, Can. Ent., vol. 30, 1898, p. 287.

Marlattia Rohwer, Bur. Ent. Techn. Ser., 20, part, 2, 1911, p. 108.

This subgenus includes only the type which was described as *Hemichroa laricis* by Marlatt. The species *erythrothorax* which was originally described in this subgenus belongs to the genus *Dineuridea* Rohwer.

Marlattia laricis (Marlatt).

Hemichroa laricis Marlatt, Can. Ent., vol. 28, 1896, p. 257; Dyar, Jn. N. Y. Ent. Soc., vol. 5, 1897, p. 28.

Type.—Cat. No. 3480 U. S. Nat. Mus.

Distribution.—Known only from the unique female type which was reared from larvae collected on larch at Jefferson, New Hampshire.

Subgenus **Hemichroa** Stephens.

Hemichroa Stephens, Illustr. Britt. Ent., Mandib., vol. 7, 1835, p. 55, no. 18.

Enages Gistel, Naturg. d. Thierreichs, 1848, p. IX.

Leptocercus Thomson, Hym. Scand., vol. 1, 1871, p. 76.

Leptocerca Hartig, Fam. Blattw., Holzwestp., 1837, p. 228.

Key to the Nearctic Species of the Subgenus.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. Females | 2 |
| Males | 4 |
| 2. Nervulus in the middle of the discoidal cell; third cubital cell but little longer than its apical width; "spot at apex of the posterior femora black" | <i>pallida</i> (Ashmead) |
| Nervulus distinctly beyond the middle of the discoidal cell; third cubital much longer than its apical width; posterior femora black | 3 |
| 3. Middle fovea small, deep, circular, with shallow lateral impressions which extend above the antennal foveae; clypeus with a rather narrow, deep, arcuate emargination, the lobes broadly rounded apically; second recurrent much before the second intercubitus | <i>americana</i> (Provancher) |
| Middle fovea broad, shallow, without lateral impression; clypeus with a deep, subangulate emargination, lobes triangular in outline; second recurrent close to the second intercubitus | <i>dyari</i> Rohwer |
| 4. Middle fovea broad, shallow; apex of the hind tibiae and all of their tarsi black | <i>dyari</i> Rohwer |
| Middle fovea narrow, elongate, deep; tibiae and tarsi uniformly pale | <i>pallida</i> (Ashmead) |

Hemichroa americana (Provancher).

Dineura americana Provancher, Nat. Canad., vol. 13, 1882, p. 292.

Hemichroa americana Konow, Gen., Ins., fasc. 29, 1905, p. 49.

Type.—One female bearing yellow label 639 Public Museum Quebec.

Notes taken from type and a study of a homotype from New England. The larvae described by Dyar under this name belong to a different species which is described below (see *dyari*, new species).

Hemichroa dyari, new species.

Hemichroa americana (Provaneher); Dyar, Can. Ent., vol. 25, 1893, p. 244; Can. Ent., vol. 27, 1895, p. 340; MacGillivray, Bull. 22, Conn. Geol. and Nat. Hist. Survey, 1917, p. 106 (at least, in part).

This species has been referred to in literature under the name *americana* Provaneher, but may be easily separated from that species by the characters given in the above table.

Female.—Length 5.5 mm.; length of antennae 4 mm. Clypeus deeply subangulately emarginate, the lobes triangular in outline; supraelypeal area strongly convex; middle fovea large, shallow, more or less circular in outline; frontal foveae deep, elongate; ocellar basin sharply defined; nearly triangular in outline; antennal furrows interrupted above the frontal foveae; postocellar area strongly convex, well defined, but little wider than long; third antennal joint slightly longer than the fourth; stigma about three times as broad as long, regularly rounded below; nervulus received by the discoidal cell distinctly beyond the middle; sheath straight above, truncate apically, tapering to a broad base. Rufo-ferruginous; antennae, apical margin of the clypeus, most of the mesosternum, the metathorax dorsally, the four posterior femora, the apices of all the tibiae and all the tarsi black; wings brownish, venation pale brown.

Male.—Length 5 mm.; length of the antennae 4 mm. Agrees with the structural characters given for the female. Black; legs beyond the trochanters except the apices of the posterior tibiae and all the posterior tarsi, ferruginous; wings brownish, venation pale brown.

Type-Localities.—Woods Hole, Massachusetts. Described from three females and three males reared from larvae collected on *Alnus*, July 8, 1893, by H. G. Dyar, for whom the species is named.

Type.—Cat. No. 21701, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Hemichroa pallida (Ashmead).

Dineura pallida Ashmead, Bull. 1, Colo. Biol. Assoc., 1890, p. 15.

Type.—Cat. No. 9874, U. S. Nat. Mus.

The type of this species is very badly broken, only antennae and wings remaining. The above key points out the characters which should separate this from the other females.

The males here referred to *pallida* show the usual antigeny. The color of the legs is paler than in the male of *dyari*, and this is also true in the female.

Male.—Length 5 mm.; length of the antennae nearly 5 mm. Clypeus deeply, subangulately emarginate, the lobes broad and triangular in outline; supraelypeal area sharply convex; middle fovea deep, elongate; frontal

foveae elongate, narrower below; ocellar basin pentagonal in outline, but the lower wall nearly obsolete; antennal furrows interrupted above the frontal foveae; postocellar area sharply defined, uniformly convex, but little wider than long; third and fourth antennal joints subequal; stigma about three times as long as its greatest width, regularly rounded below; nervulus received in the middle of the discoidal cell. Black; palpi and tegulae, whitish; legs below the coxae pale ferruginous; sides of the tergites 3, 4, and 5, and most of the sternites with ferruginous spots; wings subhyaline, venation dark brown.

The above description is taken from a number of males collected at Boulder, Colorado, May 22, 1907, by S. A. Rohwer, in the foliage of *Alnus tenuifolia*, *Populus angustifolia*, and *Salix luteosericea*.

Genus *Platycampus* Schiødte.

This genus is divided into two subgenera on the dentation of the claws.

Tarsal claws simple.....*Anoplonyx* Marlatt
Tarsal claws with an inner tooth.....*Platycampus* Schiødte

Subgenus *Platycampus* Schiødte.

Platycampus Schiødte, Mag. Zool., vol. 19, 1839, p. 20 (footnote).

Camponiscus Newman, Ent., vol. 4, 1869, p. 215.

Erasminus Gistel, Naturg. d. Thierreichs 1848, p. IX.

Leptopus Hartig, Fam. Blatt. Holzwesp., 1837, p. 104, (non Latreille, 1809).

Four species of the genus *Platycampus* are known to occur in the Nearctic region:

Platycampus albostigmus (Rohwer).

Camponiscus albostigmus Rohwer, Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc, vol. 16, 1908, p. 105.

Type.—University of Nebraska.

Distribution.—Ute Creek, Costilla County, Colorado.

Platycampus americanus (Marlatt).

Camponiscus americanus Marlatt, Can. Ent., vol. 28, 1896, p. 251; Dyar, Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., vol. 5, 1897, p. 24.

Type.—Cat. No. 3471, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Distribution.—Jefferson, New Hampshire. Type material reared from larvae collected on poplar by H. G. Dyar.

Platycampus juniperi Rohwer.

Platycampus juniperi Rohwer, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 41, 1901 p. 386.

Type.—Cat. No. 13994, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Distribution.—Los Vegas, Hot Springs, New Mexico. Larvae on Juniper.

Platycampus smithi (Rohwer).

Camponiscus smithi Rohwer, Journ., N. Y. Ent. Soc., vol. 16, 1908, p. 105.

Type.—University of Nebraska.

Distribution.—Ute Creek, Costilla County, Colorado.

Subgenus **Anoplonyx** Marlatt.

Anoplonyx Marlatt, Bur. Ent., Rechn. Ser., 3, 1896, p. 18.

Only one species of this genus is known to occur in the Nearctic region.

Anoplonyx canadensis Harrington.

Anoplonyx canadensis Harrington, Can. Ent., vol. 34, 1902, p. 94.

Type.—Harrington Collection.

Distribution.—Ottawa, Canada.

**CHRYSOBOTHRIS TRANQUEBARICA GMEL. VERSUS IMPRESSA
FABR. (COLEOPTERA; BUPRESTIDAE)**

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There has been more or less confusion in the use of the names *impressa* Fabr. and *tranquebarica* Gmel. for a species of *Chrysobothris* found in the southern part of Florida. This species has been rarely collected in the United States until a few years ago, when it was found attacking the so called Australian Pine (*Casuarina equisetifolia* Forster) which has been planted extensively, for ornamental and shade purposes in some parts of that state, and has become quite an enemy of that tree in the section where it is planted by the realty companies. As this insect will figure considerably in the economic literature in the future, the following notes are given in regard to the origin of the names used and may clear away some of the confusion, especially to those who do not have access to the literature.